

Remarks

Further and favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks.

As correctly noted by the Examiner, at the time of issuance of the Office Action the pending claims were claims 4, 7, 8, 10 and 21-25. All of these claims have now been cancelled, except claim 25 which has been rewritten in independent form by incorporating the subject matter of claim 4. In addition, the definition for X in formula (I) has been revised based on the disclosure at page 12, lines 21-24 of the specification.

The rejection of claims 4, 7, 8, 10 and 21-25 under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112 is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner states that it is seemingly confusing to define R_1 to R_3 as OH since this will result in an Si-O-OH group, i.e. one having an O-O group. But Applicant questions where the Examiner's second O in the O-O group comes from. [Perhaps the Examiner was considering formula (I) in original claim 1 instead of formula (I) in claim 4 as set forth in the Amendment filed October 14, 2008.] If each of R_1 to R_3 is a OH group, then there will be three OH groups each of which is directly attached to the Si atom.

Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of the claims under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112 should be withdrawn.

The patentability of the presently claimed invention over the disclosures of the references relied upon by the Examiner in rejecting the claims will be apparent upon consideration of the following remarks.

Thus, the rejection of claims 4, 7, 8, 10, 21, 23 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Havey et al. (US '163), as applied to amended claim 25, is respectfully traversed.

The present invention is clearly distinguished from this reference in that the heat-radiation-preventive coating composition of the present invention as amended does not comprise tetrafunctional silane, whereas the composition of Havey et al. comprises tetrafunctional silane as an essential component.

In Havey et al., since tetrafunctional silane is an essential component, it is necessary to use an aqueous organic solvent such as a lower alcohol in order to control hydrolysis.

On the other hand, the present invention does not use tetrafunctional silane because a uniform solution can not be obtained when tetrafunctional silane is blended in a water-based solution, and thus a coating film can not be formed.

In addition, Havey et al. do not teach a method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat, wherein the heat-radiation-preventive glass comprising a heat-radiation-preventive coating film is disposed so that the heat-radiation-preventive coating film becomes the outermost layer substantially on the entire surface of the heat-radiation-preventive glass and the glass substrate side faces the direction from which solar-radiation heat is irradiated, as required in the present invention.

Havey et al. only teach coating the coating composition for enhancing abrasion resistance, and do not teach anything about a method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat.

The rejection of claims 4, 8, 10 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Howes (US '862), as applied to amended claim 25, is respectfully traversed.

The present invention is clearly distinguished from this reference in that the heat-radiation-preventive coating layer of the heat-radiation-preventive glass used for the method of the present invention is the outermost layer, whereas the organosilane ester mixture of Howes is used for an adherent material in order to adhere a glass sheet with a cured resin layer. The adherent coating formed of the organosilane ester mixture can not form an outermost layer of the glass sheet disclosed in Howes.

Moreover, Howes does not teach anything about a method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat.

The rejection of claims 4, 8, 21 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Cross et al. (US '564) has been rendered moot in view of the claim amendments. That is, this rejection does not include claim 25, which is the only claim remaining in the application.

The rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Howes or Cross et al. is also moot for the same reason.

The rejection of claims 4, 8, 10, 21, 24 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Isoda et al. (US '132), as applied to amended claim 25, is respectfully traversed.

This reference does not teach or suggest anything about a method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat. Nor do Isoda et al. teach or suggest anything about coating the aqueous solution on one side of various glass substrates such as window glasses of structures, buildings, vehicles and the like.

The rejection of claims 7, 22 and 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Isoda et al. has been rendered moot in view of the claim amendments, since this rejection does not include claim 25.

The rejection of claims 4, 8, 10 and 21-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Avery et al. (US '585), as applied to amended claim 25, is respectfully traversed.

Similarly to the discussion above concerning the Isoda et al. reference, Avery et al. also do not teach or suggest anything about a method of preventing heat radiation from a glass which has absorbed solar-radiation heat, nor does the reference teach or suggest anything about coating the aqueous solution on one side of various glass substrates such as window glasses of structures, buildings, vehicles and the like.

For these reasons, Applicant takes the position that the presently claimed invention, as set forth in amended claim 25, is clearly patentable over the applied references.

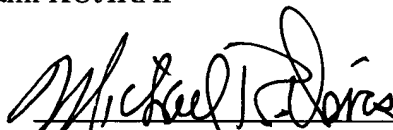
Therefore, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that each of the grounds of rejection set forth by the Examiner has been overcome, and that the application is in condition for allowance. Such allowance is solicited.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency or to credit any overpayment associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 23-0975, with the EXCEPTION of deficiencies in fees for multiple dependent claims in new applications.

Respectfully submitted,

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June 15, 2009